



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

will be of interest as way-marks indicating its progress eastward. I first noticed it in August, 1890, when a patch of a dozen or more plants was found by Wolf Lake, on the eastern border of the city. They were on a side track of the Pennsylvania R. R., about a mile from the main line. The boundary line between Illinois and Indiana crossed the track so obliquely at this point that both states were represented in the small area they occupied. A month later others were found at Clarke, Ind., a station in the pine barrens, nine miles east of the boundary line, on the main line of the railroad. In a couple of years the plants had spread considerably, and in 1893 were very abundant on the branch of the road running to Hammond and East Chicago. In late autumn one would come upon them blown about the fields as tumble weeds, though as yet but few are found growing in fields. They are well represented on railroads in the southern and eastern portions of the city, and along those crossing the northern part of Lake co., Ind., within three or four miles of Lake Michigan, and probably much beyond. In August, 1894, I found a few at English Lake, Starke co., Ind., seventy miles from Chicago.

The fewness of the plants in each of these localities indicates that the season in which they occurred was about the first of their appearance. The specimens were generally rather small, but examples two or three feet in diameter are not rare now.

These plants were, at the time of finding them, identified as *Salsola Kali* L., and were so published in "The Flora of Cook County, Illinois, and a part of Lake County, Indiana."¹ They were afterwards mentioned under the same name in notes contributed to the BOTANICAL GAZETTE.² Subsequent study of the plants and comparison with specimens from Nebraska led to their identification with the variety *tragus*.—E. J. HILL, *Chicago, Ill.*

Lemna Valdiviana.—I have collected and floated out a large number of sheets of *Lemna Valdiviana* Philippi, discovered lately in Randolph, Mass., by Dr. George G. Kennedy. As the station is an interesting one, the plant will be desired by botanists, and I shall be very glad to send it to anybody who may ask for it.—WALTER DEANE, 9 *Brewster st., Cambridge, Mass.*

Ruled slides again.—I have found them already in some new ones just received from the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. I refer to a slide for a stage microscope. It looks as though, when a slide was hot enough to soften it, a stamp had been pressed on it, making clean creases 20×20^{mm}. I hope they can put the price away down, so that every one will get them.—W. J. BEAL, *Agricultural College, Mich.*—[These have been in the market for several years.—EDS.]

¹Bulletin of the Chicago Acad. of Sci. 2: 155. 1891.

²l. c. 17: 248. Ag. 1892.